Nanhābhāi; son of Dāmodara: Agniṣṭoma-pad-dhati¹,Agniṣṭoma-prayoga, Aikāhikasattva-brah-matva-paddhati, Cayanapaddhati, Chāndogā-hinka-paddhati, Jyotiṣṭomodgātṛ-paddhati, Puṣ-pa-sūtra-dīpa, Brahmatva-paddhati, Vājapeya-paddhati.

- 4. रामकृष्ण भट्ट (Rāmakṛṣṇa Bhaṭṭa), son of Nārāyaṇa, father of Kamalākara and Dinakara (Divākara): Anantavratodyāpana-prayoga, Jīvat-pitṛka-kartavya-nirṇaya, Māsika-śrāddha-nirṇaya, Śivaliṅga-pratiṣṭhā-vidhi.
- 5. कमलाकर-भट्ट (Kamalākara Bhaṭṭa), son of Rāmakṛṣṇa Bhaṭṭa: Graha-Yajña.
- 6. नन्द पण्डित (Nanda Pandita), also called Vināyaka Pandita: Kāśī-prakāśa, Tattva-muktāvalī², Dattaka-candrikā³, Dattaka-mīmāṃsā or Putrīkaraṇa-mīmāṃsā⁴, Nava-

I. Agnistoma-paddhati with the commentary of Rama Krishna Tripāthi from Satya Press: Calcutta, 796 (1874).

<sup>2.</sup> See I. O. L. Catalogue, vol. IV.

<sup>3. &</sup>amp; 4. Edited 7 times: No. i by J. C. C. Sutherland from Hindoostanee Press, Calcutta, 1821. No. ii. Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, 1834; No. iii. Edited by Bharatacandra Siromoni, 1867. No. iv. Benaras Printing Press, 1874.

rātra-pradīpa¹, Parāśara-smṛti-ṭīkā², Vidvanmanohara, Pramitākṣarā being a commentary on the Mitākṣarā of Vijñāneśvara, Viṣṇusmṛti-ṭīkā Keśava-Vaijayantī³, Śuddhi-candrikā, a commentary of Kauśikāditya's Aśauca-nir-ṇaya, Srāddha-kalpa-latā, Srāddha-mīmāṃsā, Smṛti-sindhu.

- 7. रघुनन्दन भट्टाचार्य (Raghunandana Bhaṭṭā-cārya), son of Harihara Bhaṭṭa: Aṣṭāviṃśati tattva (Smṛti-tattva)⁴. Besides these, there are a few other Tattvas and Prayogas by him such as Tr puṣkara-śānti-tattva Tīrtha-yātrā-tattva etc.
- 8. रघनन्दन मिश्र (Raghunandana Miśra): Toḍara-prakāśa (written under the patronage of Toḍar Mull).
- 9. रघुनाथ-सार्वभौमभट्टाचार्य (Raghunātha Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya): Smārta-vyavasthārṇava.
- 10. भट्ट नीलकण्ठ (Bhaṭṭa Nīlakaṇṭha), son of Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa; Bhagavanta-bhāskara, also called Smṛṭi-bhāskara. 5

r. Edited by Vaidya Natha S'astrin Varakale in the Princess of Wales Saraswati Bhavana Texts, Vidyāvilāsa Press: Govt. Sanskrit Library, Benares, 1928.

<sup>2.</sup> Ed. by Nageswara Panta Dharmādhikāri; Medical Hall Press, Benaras, 1913.

<sup>3. &</sup>amp; 4. Edited many times. See I. O. L. Catalogue,

<sup>5.</sup> Published from Courier Press, Bombay, 1826. Subsequently published 38 times.

# IV. DHARMA

- ा. रामकृष्ण दोक्षित नन्हाभाइ (Rāmakṛṣṇa Dīkṣita Nanhābhāi), son of Dāmodara : Gṛhyā-saṃgraha-bhāṣya, Lāṭyāyana-sūtra-bhāṣya.
- 2. कमलाकर भट्ट (Kamalākara Bhaṭṭa), son of Rāmakṛṣṇa Bhaṭṭa, grandson of Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa: Agni-nirṇaya, Karma-vipāka-ratna, Jīrṇoddhāra-vidhi, Tila-garbha-dāna-paddhati, Dāna-Kamalākara, Nirṇayasindhu,¹ Pitṛ-bhakti-taraṅgiṇī, Pratiṣṭhāvidhi, Pravara-darpaṇa², Tristhalī-setu³, Bhāṣā-pāda, Rajata-dāna-prayoga, Rāma-Kalpadruma, Vivāda-tāṇḍava⁴, Viśva-cakra-dāna-vidhi, Sāstra-dīpikā-loka on the Sāstra-dīpikā of Pārthasārathi, Sāstra-mālā on the Mīmāṃsā-sūtra, Ṣoḍaśa-saṃskāra, Samaya-Kamalākara, Sarva-śāstrārtha-nirṇaya, Kamalākarabhaṭṭīya.
- 3. रामकृष्ण भट्ट (Rāmakṛṣṇa Bhaṭṭa), son of Mādhava, father of Viśvanātha Bhaṭṭa Tīrtharatnākara or Rāma-prasāda, Pratāpa-mārtaṇḍa.
- 4. विश्वनाथ (Viśvanātha), son of Puruṣottama : Viśva-prakāsa-paddhati.
- 1. Published from the Nirnaya-sagara Press, Bombay, 1905. Also many other times from other places.
- 2. Published from Laksmi Venkates'vara Press. Bombay, 1917.
  - 3 & 4. See l. O. L Catalogue vol. IV.

- 5. शिवराम (Sivarāma), son of Sukla Viśrāma; Karma-pradīpa-vṛtti, Kṛtya-cintāmaṇi, Chandoga-nityāhnika, Mantra-cintāmani, Sānti-cintāmani, Srāddha-cintāmani, Subodhinī Gobhilagrhya-sūtra-paddhati.
- 6. दामोदर पण्डित (Dāmodara Pandita), who wrote under the patronage of Cudamalla during the reign of Akbar: Kīrti-candrodaya.
- 7. धन्विन (Dhanvin or Dhanvi Svāmin) : Drāhyāyana-śrauta-sūtra-bhāsya, called Chāndogya-sūtra-pradīpa.1
- 8. नारायण (Nārāyana, son of Krsnaji and grandson of Śrīpati): Śānkhāyana-grhya-sūtrabhāsya.
- 9. नारायण भट्ट (Nārāyaṇa Bhatta), son of Rāmeśvara, grandson of Govinda: Antyestipaddhati or Aurddhvadehikapaddhati<sup>2</sup>, Antyeşti-prayoga, Ayana-nirnaya, Ātura-samnyāsavidhi, Ahitagni-marane dahadi, Ahnika-vidhi, Utsarga-prayoga, commentary on Mādhava's Kāla-nirnaya-samgraha-ślokas, Kāśī-maranamukti-vicāra, Gayā-yātrā-prayoga, Gotra-pravara-nirnaya, Jalāśayāśramotsargavidhi, also

I. Edited by J. N. Reuter, Ph.D, Luzac & Co: London 1904.

<sup>2.</sup> Edited by Vāsudeva S'arman, Nirnayasāgara Press Bombay, 1915. (See also p. 105 below under Prayoga-ratna.)

called Taḍāgotsarga, Tithi-nirṇaya, Tulāpur-suṣa-mahādāna-prayoga, Tristhalī-setu¹, Divyā-nuṣṭhāna-paddhati, Prayoga-setu, Prayoga-ratna², Māṃsa-mīmāṃsā, Rudra-paddhati also called Rudrānuṣṭhāna-paddhati, Liṅgādipratiṣṭhā-vidhi, Vāstupuruṣa-vidhi, Vṛṣotsarga-paddhati.

- 10. महोधर (Mahīdhara), son of Rāmabhakta and grandson of Ratnākara: Adbhuta-viveka, Kātyāyana-gṛhya-sūtra-bhāṣya,Kātyāyana-śulvasūtra-bhāṣya,
- ा. अनन्त भट्ट (Ananta Bhaṭṭa), son of Nāgadeva, grandson of Jahnu: Āhnikapārijāta, Kuṇḍa-maṇḍapa--vidhāna, Kuṇḍamaṇḍapa-homa-vidhi, Graha-yajña-vidhāna, Dāna-pārijāta, Dāna-sāgara, Vidhāna-pārijāta, Sānti-pārijāta.
- 12. गङ्गाघर (Gangādhara), son of Rāmacandra and brother of Yājnika Nārāyaṇa: Prakṛtivikṛti-kāla-yāga-vicāra, Pravāsa-kṛtya, Sarvatomukha-paddhati.

1. Edited by Harinārāyana Apte, Poona, 1915.

2. Edited and published four times No. i. S'ila Press: Calcutta, 1783 (1862). No. ii. Jagaddhitecchu Press: Poona 1882. No. iii. Ed. by Vāsudeva Sarman: Nirnaya Sāgara Press: Bombay, 1915.

3. Edited from the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

13. गौरीश भट्ट (Gaurīša Bhatta): Anumaraņa-

pradipa.

14. दिवाकर भट्ट (Divākara Bhatta), son of Gangā and Mahādeva, grandson of Bālakṛṣṇa: Āhnika-candrikā, Kālanirņaya-candrikā, Patitatyāga-vidhi, Smārtaprāyaścitta-paddhati, Dānacandrikā1, and several other works.

15. भट्टनीलकण्ड (Bhaṭṭa Nīlakaṇṭha), son of Samkara, grandson of Rāmesvara: Dharma-

prakāśa, Śrāddha-prakāśa.

16. बलभद्र शुक्ल Balabhadra Śukla), son of Cātur-Sthāvara: Kunda-tattva-pradīpa2, māsva-kaumudī.

17. मित्र मिश्र (Mitra Misra), son of Parasurāma Misra, grandson of Hamsa Pandita: Vīra-mitrodaya³, Yājñavalkya-smṛti-ṭīkā.

18. तर्कतिलक (Tarkatilaka), son of Dvārakādāsa: Kālamādhavīya-vivaraņa, a commentary on Kāla-nirnaya.

3. Edited by P. N. Sarma in the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, Banaras, 1006, etc.

<sup>1.</sup> Published. No. i.: Bhiks etā Khātū's Press: Bombay, c. 1870; 1799 (1877). No. ii. Sri Vardhamānakara's Press: Bombay, 02 (1880).

<sup>2.</sup> Published from Arya-sevaka Press: Bombay, 1809 (1877) and Luxmi Venkateswara Press: Bombay, 1913 (1916).

- 19. रघुनाथ भट्ट (Raghunātha Bhaṭṭa): Kālatattva-vivecana¹.
- 20. लक्ष्मीदास (Lakṣmīdāsa), son of Gopāla: Muhūrta-muktāvalī.
- 21. विट्ठल (Viṭṭḥala), son of Būbu Śarman: Kuṇḍa-maṇḍapa-siddhi and vivṛti,² Tulāpuruṣa-dāna-vidhi, Muhūrta-kalpa-druma.
- 22. अनन्त भट्ट (Ananta Bhaṭṭa), son of Yadu: Tīrtha-ratnākara.
  - 23. गोकुलजित् (Gokulajit), son of Harijit: Saṃkṣepa-tithi-nirṇaya-sāra.
  - 24. गौरीपति (Gaurīpati), son of Dāmodara: Commentary on the Acārādarśa of Śrīdatta.
  - 25. भावदेव मिश्र (Bhāvadeva Miśra), son of Kṛṣṇadeva: Pātañjalīyābhinava-bhāṣya, Yoga-darpaṇa-ṭīkā, Yoga-bindu-ṭīkā, Yoga-saṃgraha, Yoga-sūtra-vṛttiṭippaṇa,Sāṇḍilya-sūtrīyābhinava-bhāṣya,³ Brahma-sūtra-ṭīkā, Dāna-dharma-prakriyā.

<sup>1.</sup> Ed. by Nanda Kishore Sharma in the Princess of Wales Sarasvati Bhavana Text No. 40. Pt. I.: Ramkrishna Printing Works: Benaras, 1932.

<sup>2.</sup> Published five times: No. i. Luxmi Venkateswara Press, Bombay (1916). No ii Nirnayasagara Press: Bombay. 1948 etc.

<sup>3.</sup> Ed. by Hṛṣīkes'a S'āstrin from Vānārji Press. Calcutta, 1827 (1906). I. O. C., p. 392—Bhavadeva Bhaṭṭa.

- 26. मणिराम दीक्षित (Manirāma Dīkṣita), son of Gangārāma, grandson of Sivadatta Sarman: Acāra-ratna, Samaya-ratna.
- 27. रामचन्द्र भट्ट (Rāmacandra Bhatta), son of Vitthala: Krtya-ratnāvalī.
- 28. रामनाथ विद्यावाचस्पति (Rāmanātha Vidyāvācaspati): Samaya-rahasya, Samskāra-paddhati-rahasya, Smṛti-ratnāvali, Dāyabhāgaviveka.
- 29. वेदाङ्गराय (Vedāngarāya), son of Tigulabhatta), Srāddha-dīpikā.
- 30. Bhattoji Diksita, Advaita-kaustubha, Ācāra-pradīpa, Āsauca-triṃśaślokī-Aśaucanirnaya, Āhnika-Kāla-nirnaya-samgraha, Gotrapravara-nirnaya, Caturvimsati-muni-matavyākhyā, Candana-dhārana-vidhi, Tattvakaustubha. Tattva-viveka-dīpana-vyākhyā, Tithi-nirnaya,2 Tithi-nirnaya-samksepa, Tithipradīpaka, Tīrtha-yātrā-vidhi, Tristhalī-setusāra-samgraha, Daśa-śloka-ţīkā, Prāyaścittavivaraņa, Māsa-nirņaya, Srāddhakānda, Sandhyā-mantra-vyākhyāna, Sarva-sāra-samgraha.

<sup>1.</sup> Ed. by Pt. Devidatta Parajuli, Benares Sanskrit Series, Vidyavilas Press: Benaras, 1907-8.

<sup>2.</sup> See I. O. L. Catalogue, vol. IV.

# V. JYOTISA (Astronomy & Astrology)

ा. केशव देवज (Kesava Daivajna), of Nandigrāma; Jātaka-paddhati¹ also called Keśavī-Jātaka, Tājika-paddhati or Varṣa-phalapaddhati,² Laghu-tājika,³ Muhūrta-tattva.⁴

2. अनन्तदेव (Anantadeva), son of Apadeva:

Nakṣatra-sattra-prayoga.

3. विश्वनाथ देवज्ञ (Viśvanātha Daivajna), fifth son of Divākara Daivajna: Iṣṭa-śodhana, Keśava-jātaka-paddhaty-udāharaṇa on Keśavī laghvī, Graha-kautuhalodāharaṇa, Graha-lāghava-vivaraṇa and Graha-lāghavodāharaṇa,<sup>5</sup> Candramāna-tantra-ṭīkā, Tājika-paddhati-ṭīkā, Tithi-cintāmaṇy-udāharaṇa, Nīla-kaṇṭhī-ṭīkā, Pātasaraṇi-ṭīkā, Bṛhajjātaka-ṭīkā, Bṛhat-saṃhitā-ṭīkā, Brahmatulya-siddhānta-ṭīkā,

2. See I. O. L. Catalogue Vol. 4

3. Telugu character. Ādi Saraswati Nilaya Press: Madras, 1916.

4. Published twice: No. i. Benaras Akhavāra Press: Benaras, 1856. No. ii. Vrttaprasāraka Press: Poona, 1927.

5. Edited by M. M. Sudhākara Dvivedin, 1904,

1925.

<sup>1.</sup> Edited 7 times. No. i. Nīti Prakās'a Press: Bombay, 1872. No. ii. Nirnayasāgara Press: Bombay 1909, etc.

and Brahmatulyodāharaņa, Mitāṅka, Muhūrtamaṇi, Varṣa-tantra-prakāśikā, Varṣa-paddhatiṭīkā, Vaśiṣṭha-saṃhitā-ṭīkā, Viṣṇukaraṇodāharaṇa, Srīpaty-udāharaṇa, Soḍaśa-yogādhyāya, Saṃjñā-tantra-prakāśikā, Siddhānta-śiromany-udāharaṇa, Sūrya-siddhānta-ṭīkā, Grahaṇārtha-prakāśikā, Sūrya-siddhāntodāharaṇa, Soma-siddhānta-ṭīkā, Horā-makarandodāharaṇa, Aṣṭa-varga-jātaka, Janma-patrikā-lekhana-karma, Jātaka-paddhaty-udāharaṇa, Tājika-paddhati-ṭīkā, Makarandodāharaṇa, Saura-pakṣa-gaṇita-ṭīkā.

- 4. বাস্থা (Śaṃkara), son of Harihara, pupil of Harṣaratna: Karaṇa-kutūhalodāharaṇa, Karaṇa-vaiṣṇava or Vaiṣṇava-karaṇa, Jyotiṣa-Keralīya.
- 5. शिव (Śiva), son of Rāma: Janma-cintā-mani.
- 6. हरजि भट्ट (Haraji Bhaṭṭa), father of Haridatta: Phala-dīpikā, Muhūrta-candrakalā.
- 7. हरिदत्त भट्ट (Haridatta Bhaṭṭa), son of Haraji Bhaṭṭa, wrote under king Jagatsiṃha, son of Kṛṣṇasimha in 1639: Jagadbhūṣaṇa.
- 8. नीलकण्ठ (Nīlakaṇṭha), son of Ananta and grandson of Cintāmaṇi: Gṛha-praveśaprakaraṇa-ṭīkā, Gocara-prakaraṇa-ṭīkā, Grahakautuka, Graha-lāghava, Jaimini-sūtra-ṭīkā

Subodhinī<sup>1</sup>, Jyotiṣa-kaumudī, Todarāja, Tājika<sup>2</sup>, Tithi-ratna-mālā, Daivajña-vallabha, Praśna-kaumudī, Praśna-tantra,<sup>3</sup> Makaranda, Muhūrta-cintāmaṇi-ṭīkā, Varṣa-tantra<sup>4</sup>, Varṣa-phala, Vivāha-prakaraṇa-ṭīkā, Saṃjñā-tantra,<sup>5</sup> Saraṇī-Koṣṭhaka.

- 9. नीलकण्ठ भट्ट (Nīlakanṭha Bhaṭṭa), son of Ananta (Same as above) (?): Rāma-vinoda.
- 10. दुण्डिराज (Dhuṇḍhirāja), son of Nṛsiṃha of Pārthapura: Rṇa-bhaṅgādhyāya, Kuṇḍa-Kalpalatā, Graha-phalopapatti, Graha-lāghavodāharaṇa, Jātaka-kaustubha, Jātakā-bharaṇa, Tājika-bhūṣaṇa, Tājikābharaṇa, Pañcāṅga-phala, Rāja-yogādhyāya, Śiṣṭādh-yāya, Sudhā-rasa-karaṇa-caśaka, Sudhā-rasa-sāriṇī.
- ा. नारायण (Nārāyaṇa), son of Ananta, grandson of Hari: Kuṇda-maṇḍapa- darpaṇa, Muhūrta-mārtaṇḍa.6

<sup>1.</sup> Medical Hall ress: Benares, 1956 (1899).

<sup>2.</sup> See India Office Library Catalogue, Vol. 4.

<sup>3.</sup> Do. 4. Do. 5. Do.

<sup>6.</sup> Edited seven times. No. i. Benares Akhavāra Press: Benares, 1854. No. ii. Bombay Vaibhava Press: Bombay, 1921. No. iii. Gīrvaņa-bhāṣā-ratnākara Press: Madras. 1901, etc.

- 12. प्रभाकर (Prabhākara), son of Mādhava : Vivāha-paṭala.
- 13. रघुनन्दन सार्वभौम भट्टाचार्य (Raghunandana Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya), Satkṛtya-muktāvalī.
- 14. कृष्णगणक (Kṛṣṇa Gaṇaka or Kṛṣṇa Daivajna,), son of Ballāla: Chādaka-nirṇaya, Pañca-pakṣī, Parameśvarīya, Praśna-Kṛṣṇīya, Bīja-vivṛti-kalpalatāvatāra, commentary on Bhāskara's Līlāvatī, Bījāṅkura or Bīja-pallava, Līlāvatī-ṭīkā on the Bīja-gaṇita of Bhāskara, Srīpati-ṭīkā, Sūrya-siddhāntodāha-raṇa.
- 15. गणश (Gaņeša), son of Gopāla: Jātakālaṃ-kāra¹.
- 16. राम (Rāma), son of Ananta, grandson of Cintāmaṇi, : Muhūrta-cintāmaṇi, Rāmavinoda or Rāma-vinoda-karaṇa, also called Pañcāṅga-sādhanodāharaṇa.
- 17. विष्णुदैवज्ञ (Viṣṇu Daivajna): Bṛhaccintā-maṇi-ṭīkā, Viṣṇu-karaṇodāharaṇa, Sūrya-prakāśa-saraṇa.
- I. Printed and edited several times. No. i. Mādhavarāma's Press: Calcutta, [1812?] No. ii Bombay Printing Press: Bombay 1873, etc. Printed with various commentaries as well many times from Bombay and Benares.

- 18. विद्याघर (Vidyādhara), son of Nārāyaṇa, grandson of Harihara: Graha-vidyādhara, Pañcāṅga-Vidyādharī.
- 19. सुमतिहर्ष (Sumatiharṣa), pupil of Harṣaratna Gaṇin: Karaṇa-kautūhala-vṛtti, commentary on Śrīpati's Jātaka-paddhati, commentary on Tājika-sāra of Haribhadra, Horā-maka-randa-ṭīkā.
- 20. गङ्गाधर (Gangādhara), also called Lakṣmīdhara, son of Govardhana, younger brother of Viṣṇu: Gaṇitāmṛta-sāgarī or Aṅkāmṛta-sāgarī, Līlāvatī-ṭīkā, Graha-lāghava-vivṛti, Tājika-ratna, Pañca-pakṣī-prakāśa, Pāṭi-līlāvatī-viveka, Parāśara-paddhati, Varṣa-phalatantra.

21. नित्यानन्द (Nityānanda), son of Devadatta : Iṣṭa-kāla-śodhana, Niṣeka-vicāra, Siddhāntarāja.

- 22. ৰন্তমন্ত (Balabhadra), son of Dāmodara, brother of Harirāma: Hayaratna, Horā-ratna, Makaranda-ṭīkā, Commentary on Bhāskara's Bīja-gaṇita.
- 23. मणिराम-दीक्षित (Maṇirāma Dīkṣita), son of Gaṅgārāma: Anūpa-vyavahāra-sāgara.

<sup>1.</sup> Published from Jvala-prakas'a Press: Meerut, 1933 (1876.)

- 24. माधव ज्योतिर्विद् (Mādhava Jyotir-vid), son of Govinda Jyotirvid: Jana-bodhinī, commentary on Jātaka-paddhati of Srīpati, Bhāsvatī-vivaraṇa, Mahādevī-ṭīkā, Vidyā-mādhavīya-vyākhyāna.
- 25. राजर्षि (Rājarṣi), son of Kalyāṇa: Camatkāra-cintāmaṇi, Dāsa-cintāmaṇi, Yoginī-daśādhyāya.
- 26. रामनाथ विद्यावाचस्पति (Rāmanātha Vidyāvācaspati), Jyotiṣa, Līlāvatī-rahasya.
- 27. विश्वरूप गणक (Visvarūpa Gaṇaka, surnamed Munīśvara), son of Rāṅganātha; Siddhānta-sārvabhauma.¹

# VI. BHAKTI

- ा. अनन्तदेव (Anantadeva), son of Āpadeva; Bhagavad-bhakti-nirṇaya, Bhagavannāmakaumudī-prakāśa.²
- 2. कविकर्णपूर (Kavikarṇapūra), alias Paramānandasena, son of Sivānandasena:

<sup>1.</sup> See India Office Library Catalogue Vol. 4.

<sup>2.</sup> Edited by Dāmodara Sāstrin in the Acyuta granthamālā, No. i. Jñāna-maṇḍala Press: Benares, 1984 (1927.)

Brhat-Krsna-Gaurānga-ganoddeśa-dīpikā1, ganoddeśa-dipikā.

- 3. रूपगोस्वामिन् (Rūpa Gosvāmin),) brother of Sanātana and Vallabha: Premendu-sāgara, Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu², Sikṣā-daśaka, Samkṣepa-Bhāgavātāmṛta³, Sādhana-paddhati, Stavamālā4, Upadeśāmṛta, Kārpaṇya-pañjikā, Govindavirudāvalī, Mathurā-mahiman, Harekṛṣṇamahāmantrārtha-nirūpana.
- 4. जीवगोस्वामिन् (Jīvā Gosvāmin): Brahmasaṃhitā-tīkā,5 Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu-sūcīpatra, Sat-saṃdarbha, or Bhāgavata-saṃdarbha consisting of Paramartha-samdarbha,
- I. No. 1. Translated into Bengali by Ramanārāyana Vidyāratna, Rādhāramana Press: Berhampur, 1886 & 1906.

No. II. Edited by Surendranatha Gosvamin, Calcutta, 1914. (B. M. C.)

2. Published thrice No. 1 Ed. by Ramanarayana Vidyaratna, Radharamana Prers: Murshidabad, 1286 (1864) No. ii, and iii Sahitya Press and Prakrta Press Calcutta, 1872-73.

3. For details, see I. O. L. Catalogue, Vol. IV.

4. Published in Bengali script from the Radharamana Press, Murshidabad, 2nd edition, 1319 B. S. This edition also contains the Stava-mālā-vibhūṣaṇa, a commentary on the Stava-mālā by Baladeva Vidyābhūsana.

5. Published from Radharamana Press, Murshida-

bad, 1301 (1894) and also 4 other times.

saṃdarbha, etc¹, Bhāgavata-purāṇa-daśamaskanda-toṣiṇī, Sārasaṃgra-ha, Stavamālā², Dig-darśinī.

- 5. महोधर (Mahīdhara), son of Rāmabhakta and grandson of Ratnākara: Commentary Viṣṇubhakti-Kalpalatā-prakāśa³, being a commentary on the Viṣṇu-bhakti-kalpalatā by Puruṣottama Ācārya.
- 6. नारायण (Nārāyaṇa), son of Limba Bhaṭṭa, grandson of Kanha Bhaṭṭa: Pūrṇānanda-prabandha.
- 7. भवदेव मिश्र (Bhavadeva Misra), son of Kṛṣṇadeva: Rāma-līlā.
- 8. विष्णुपुरी (Visṇupurī), or Vaikuṇthapurī, pupil of Madanagopāla: Bhagavadbhaktiratnāvalī, also called Bhakti-ratnāvalī<sup>4</sup>,
- 1. Edited part by part in Bengali script several times.

2, Ed. by Bhavadatta Sästrf & K. P. Pandurang, Kāvvamālā, Bombay, 1903.

3. The Viṣṇu-bhakti-kalpa-latā-prakās'a also passes under the name Viṣṇu-bhakti-kalpa-latā-vivaraṇa; see p. 1535 of my Catalogue of Sanskrit Printed Books in the India Office Library.

4. Edited and Published thrice. No. I. by Monmohan Vandopādhyaya, Karmayoga Press: Calcutta, Bhāgavātāmṛta, Mahākāvya-vivaraṇa, Hari-bhakti-kalpalatā.

9. महेरवर (Maheśvara), son of Virūpākṣa: Commentary on Puruṣottama's Viṣṇu-bhakti-kalpalatā.

Many works of this Section have already been included in the section on Kāvya, Smṛti, etc., on account of obvious reasons. The Lalita-Mādhava, Vidagdha-Mādhava, Haribhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu, Ujjvala-nīlamaṇi, Hari-bhakti-vilāsa, etc., are all devotional works.

# VII PHILOSOPHY

- ा. अनन्तदेव (Anantadeva), son of Āpadeva: Devatāsvarūpa-vicāra, Mīmāṃsā-nyāya-prakāśa-tīkā, Saṃpradāya-nirūpaṇa Tattva-prakriyā-tīkā, Vākyabheda-vāda.
- 2. रामकृष्णभट्ट चक्रवर्तिन् (Rāmakṛṣṇa Bhaṭṭa Cakravartin), son of Siromaṇi Bhaṭṭācārya (Raghunātha): Nyāya-dīpikā, Nyāya-līlāvatīprakāśa.
- 3. विज्ञानिभक्षु (Vijnānabhikṣu), Guru of Bhava Gaṇeśa Dikṣita; Iśvara-gītā-bhāṣya, Kaṭha-vally-upaniṣadāloka, Kaivalyopaniṣadā-

<sup>1317 (19</sup> No. ii. Sacred Books of the Hindus vol. vii, Indian Press: Allahabad, 1912. No. III. Ed. in Shyāmācaran Sanskrit Series, No. 1, Indian Press Allahabad, 1914.

loka, Patañjali-bhāṣya-vārtika or Yoga-vārtika¹, Praśnopaniṣadāloka, Muṇḍakopaniṣadāloka, Maitreyopaniṣadāloka, Bhagavad-gītā-ṭīkā, Māṇ-ḍūkyopaniṣadāloka, Yoga-sāra-saṃgraha², Vijñā-nāmṛta or Brahma-sūtra-ṛju-vyākhyā³, Vedāntā-loka, Svetāśvataropaniṣadāloka, Sāṃkhya-kārikā-bhāṣya³, Sāṃkhya-pravacana-bhāṣya⁴, Sāṃkhya-sāra-viveka.⁵

4. হাছাব বিষয় (Śaṃkara Miśra), son of Bhavanātha, and nephew of Jīvanātha: Ātma-tattvaviveka-kalpalatā<sup>6</sup>, Kaṇāda-rahasya,<sup>7</sup> Khaṇḍanakhaṇḍa-khādya-ṭīkā<sup>8</sup>, Chandogāhnikoddhāra, Nyāya-līlāvatī-kaṇṭhābharaṇa<sup>9</sup>, Bheda-prakāśa,

I. See India Office Library, Vol. IV.

2. do do

3. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series. No. 8.

4. Ed. by Revati Kanta Bhattacharya. Calcutta,

5. See India Office Library, vol. iv.

6. Edited by Vindhyes'varī Prasad Dvivedin and Luxman Shastri Dravida. Bibliotheca India, Work No. 170. Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, 1907-25.

7. Ed. by Vindhyesvarī Prasada Dvivedin. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series work No. 48. Vidyā-vilāsa Press: Benaras, 1917.

8. No. 1. Ed. by Mohanlal Vedāntācārya, Medical Hall Press: Benaras, 1910. No. 2. L. S. Drāvida, Benares, 1914.

9. Ms., Asiatic Society, dated Saka 1739, p. 98 of Kunjaviharin Kavyatīrtha's Catalogue.

Vaiśesika-sūtropaskāra<sup>1</sup>, Kroda-patra, Gādā-Asiddha-pūrvapaksa-grantha-tīkā, dharī-tīkā. Udāharana-laksana-tīkā, Upādhi-dūsaka-tābijatīkā, Upādhi-pūrvapakṣa-tīkā, Upādhi-siddhānta-grantha-tīkā, Kūta-ghatita-lakṣaṇa-tīkā, Kevalānvayi-grantha-tīkā, Tarka-grantha-tīkā, Trtīya-miśralakṣaṇa-tīkā, Dvitīya-miśralakṣaṇatīkā, Paksatā-tīkā, Paksatā-siddhānta-granthatīkā, Pañca-laksani-kroda, Pañca-laksana-tīkā, Parāmarśa-Pūrva-pakṣa-grantha-tīkā, Parāmarśasiddhānta-grantha-tīkā, Pucha-lakṣaṇa-tīkā, Pratijñā-laksana-tīkā, Prathama-cakravarti-laksanatīkā, Prathama-miśralakṣaṇa-tīkā, Bādha-pūrvapaksa-grantha-tīkā, Bādha-siddhānta-granthatīkā, Viruddha-pūrva-pakṣa-grantha-tīkā, Viśeṣanirukti-tīkā, Sat-pratipakṣa-kroda, Sat-pratipakṣa-siddhānta-grantha-tīkā, Savyabhicāra-pūrvapaksa-grantha-tīkā, Sāmānya-nirukti-kroda, Sāmānya-nirukti-tīkā, Sāmānya-nirukti-patra, Samānva-laksana-tīkā, Hetu-laksana-tīkā, Samkara-patra, Sāmkara-bhattīya, Sāmkarī, Tattvacintāmani-mayūkha, Vādivinoda2, Rasārnava3.

<sup>1.</sup> Haridas Sanskrit series, No. 3, Benares, 1923.

<sup>2.</sup> Ed. by Gāngānātha Jhā, Shyāmācarana Sanskrit Series; Allahabad, 1915.

<sup>3.</sup> Ed. by Pt. Amarnath Jha in the Pandit.

5. पद्मनाभ (Padmanābha), son of Balabhadra and brother of Govardhana Miśra and Viśvanātha: Kiraṇāvalī-bhāskara¹, Rāddhānta-muktāhāra, Vardhamānendu on Vardhamāna's Nyāyanibandha-prakāśa.

6. नारायण सरस्वती (Nārāyaṇa Sarasvatī), pupil of Govindānanda Sarasvatī: Śārīraka-

bhāṣya-vārtika.

7. प्रभाकर (Prabhākara), son of Mādhava Bhaṭṭa: Śāstra-dīpikā, commentary on the Mīṃāmsā-sūtra.

8. महीधर (Mahīdhara), son of Ratnākara:

Yoga-vāśiṣṭha-sāra-vivṛti,² Rāma-gītā-ṭīkā.

9. रघुनाथिशरोमणि (Raghunātha Śiromaṇi), pupil of Vāsudeva Sārvabhauma and father of Rāmakṛṣṇa: Khaṇḍana-Khaṇḍa-ṭīkā, Guṇaki-raṇāvalī-prakāśa-dīdhiti³, Tattva-cintāmaṇi-dīdhiti⁴, Nyāya-kusumāñjali-ṭīkā, Nyāya-līlāvatī-prakāśa-dīdhiti, Nyāya-līlāvatī-vibhūti, Padār-tha-tattva-nirūpaṇa,⁵ Brahma-sūtra-vṛtti, Advai-

<sup>1.</sup> Ed. by Gopinath Kaviraj in the Princess of Wales Sarasvati Bhavana Texts, No. i. Benares, 1920.

<sup>2.</sup> See India Offiee Library, Vol. IV.

<sup>3.</sup> Do.

<sup>4.</sup> Published by Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

<sup>5.</sup> Edited by Vindhyesvarī-Prasāda Dvidedin, E. J. Lazarus & Co: Benaras, 1916.

teśvara-vāda, Apūrva-vāda-rahasya, Avayava-grantha, Ākāṅkṣā-vāda, Ākhyāta-vāda, Kevala-vyatireki, Gaṇa-nirūpaṇa, Dharmitāvacchedaka-pratyāsatti, Nañartha-vāda, Nirodha-lakṣaṇa, Niyojyānvayārtha-nirūpaṇa, Pakṣatā, Pañca-lakṣaṇī-kroḍa, Prāmāṇya-vāda, Yogyatā-rahasya, Vākya-vāda, Vyāpti-vāda, Sabda-vādārtha, Sāmānya-nirukti, Sāmānya-lakṣaṇa, Nañ-Sa-māsaṭīkā, Bauddhādhikāradīdhiti, Mīmāṃsā-sāra-ratna.

10. रघुनाथसार्वभौम भट्टाचार्य (Raghunātha Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya), Siddhāntārṇava.1

# VIII. MEDICINE

- 1. कविचन्द्र (Kavicandra), son of Kavikarṇapūra Gosvāmin: Cikitsā-ratnāvalī.
- 2. वैद्यराज (Vaidyarāja), son of Viśārada and grandson of Vaidya Cintāmaņi: Sukhabodha.
  - 3. जयरत्न (Jayaratna) : Jvara-parājayaḥ.
  - 4. जगन्नाथ (Jagannātha), son of Lakṣmaṇa: Yoga-satingraha.

<sup>1.</sup> See India Office Library Catalogue, Vol. IV.

### IX. TANTRA

- ा. पूर्णानन्द परमहंस (Purṇānanda Paramahaṃsa or Pūrnānandanātha), pupil of Brahmānanda Paramahaṃsa: Kakārādi--Kālīsahasra-nāma-ṭīkā, Kālikā-sahasra-nāma-stutiratna-ṭīkā, Kālikā-rahasya, Gadya-vallarī, Tattva-cintāmaṇi, Tattvānanda-taraṅgiṇī, Vāmakeśvara-tantre Mahātripurasundarī-mantranāma-sahasram, Sʿāktakrama, Syāmā-rahasya¹, Saṭ-cakra-krama² or Saṭ-cakra-prabheda, Brahmānanda's Saṭ-cakra-dīpikā, Subhagodaya- darpaṇa.
  - 2. महीघर (Mahīdhara), son of Rāmabhakta and grandson of Ratnākara: Nṛsiṃhapaṭala, Mantra-mahodadhi ³ with its commentary Naukā, Mātṛkā-nighaṇṭu.⁴

See India Office Library, Vol. IV.

Works of Bhattoji Diksita, son of Lakṣmī-dhara: Tantra-sidhānta-dīpikā, Tantra-viveka-dīpana-vyākhyā, Tantrādhikāra-nirṇaya, Tarkāmṛta, etc. deserve mention here. But it remains to be proved how far he was indebted to the Muslim Rulers, if at all.

3. Published several times: No. i. Ganes'a Press: Benares, 1919 No. ii. Smarahimsakadatta's Press: Bombay, 1929.

4. See Tantrābhidhāna; vol. iv of India Office Library Catalogue. 3. जगदानन्द शर्मन् (Jagadānanda Sarman): Kālikārcana-dīpikā, also called Kuladīpikā<sup>1</sup>.

# X. VEDIC LITERATURE

- 1. नारायण (Nārāyaṇa), pupil of Ramendra Sarasvatī: Commentaries on Upaniṣads².
- 2. नरसिंह सरस्वती (Narasiṃha Sarasvatī), Atharvaṇopaniṣat-khaṇḍārtha, Aitareyopaniṣatkhaṇḍārtha-prakāśa, Maṇḍa-prabodha, being a commentary on Jayatīrtha's Tattvoddyotavivaraṇa.
- 3. महोघर (Mahīdhara), son of Rāmabhakta: Iśāvāsyopaniṣad-bhāṣya, Puruṣa-sūkta-ṭīkā, Rudra-japa-bhāṣya, Veda-dīpa commentary on the Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā³, Saḍaṅga-Rudra-bhāṣya, Sautrāmaṇi-viniyoga-sūtrārtha, Rudra-Bhāṣya⁴.
  - 4. रत्नेश्वर (Ratnesvara), Guru of Mahīdhara: Sulva-sūtra-vivaraņa.

2. Ed. by Dhundhirāja S'āstri, Haridas Sanskrit Series, Benaras 1923.

3. Nirnaya-sagara Press: Bombay, 1888, 1889

4. Compiled by Bhagulāla Bhāsamkara Bhatta.
1898.

I. Edited by Arthur Avalon in the Tantrik texts, vol. i. 1913.

# XI. JAINA LITERATURE

- ा. साधुसुन्दरगणि (Sādhusundara Gaṇin), pupil of Sādhukīrti : Saṃskṛta-manjarī, Uktiratnākara, Dhātu-ratnākara¹ or Kriyā-kalpalatā.
- 2. समयसुन्दरगणि (Samayasundara Gaṇin), pupil of Sakalacandra: Das'avaikālika-ṭīkā, Raghuvaṃśa-ṭīkā Arthālāpanikā.
- 3. सहजकीति Sahajakīrti: Kalpa-manjarī, commentary on Kalpa-sūtra, Siddha-śabdārṇava.

#### ADDITIONAL LIST

- 1. अनन्तदेव (Anantadeva), son of Āpadeva: Cāturmāsya-prayoga.
- 2. चिन्तामणि (Cintāmaṇi), son of Harihara, grandson of Siddhes'a: Akṣāvalī, Kṛtya-puṣpān-jali.
- 3. रामकृष्ण दीक्षित नान्हाभाई (Rāmakṛṣṇa Dīk-sita Nanhābhāi), son of Dāmodara : Sāma-tantra-bhāṣya.
  - 4. रामकृष्ण भट्ट (Rāmakṛṣṇa Bhaṭṭa), son of
- I. by Lavanyavijaya Muni, Jain Advocate Press: Ahmedabad, 1929
- 2. Published 5 times. No. (i) Standard Press: Kumbakonam, 1911; No. (ii) S'astrasanjivani Press: Madras, etc.

Mahīdhara, father of Vis'vanātha Bhaṭṭa: Yuktisneha-prapūraṇī on the Śāstra-dīpikā.

- 5. रूप गोस्वामी (Rūpa Gosvāmin): Dānakelikaumudī.
- 6. लक्ष्मीनाथ (Lakṣmīnātha Bhaṭṭa): Piṇgalār-tha-pradīpa, Duṣkara-citra-prākaśikā.
- 7. विज्ञानिभक्षु (Vijnānabhikṣu), Guru of Bhava Gaṇeśa Dīkṣita: Ādesa-ratnamālā or Upadeśaratna-mālā, Brahmādarśa.
- 8. वीरभद्रदेव (Vīrabhadradeva), son of Rāma-candra, grandson of Vīrabhānu: Kandarpa-cūḍāmaṇi Kāma-sūtra-ṭīkā.¹
- 9 विश्वनाथ दैवज्ञ (Vis'vānatha Daivajna), fifth son of Divākara Daivajna: Rāmavinodo-dāharaṇa.
- 10. বাস্থাং দিশ্ন (Śaṃkaramiśra), son of Bhavanātha: Prāyaścitta-pradīpa, Śrāddha-paddhati, Jāgadīśī-ṭīkā, Anumiti-ṭīkā
- II. हरिदास (Haridāsa), son of Purusottama: Prastāva-ratnākara.
- 12. पद्मनाभ (Padmanābha), son of Balabhadra : Tattva-cintāmaṇi-parīkṣā, Tattva-prakāśikāṭīkā.
- 13. कृष्णदत्त मिश्र (Kṛṣṇadatta Miśra), also called Vana-mālimiśra, son of Maheśamiśra: Kurukṣetra-pradīpa.

I. Gujrati News Press, 1925.

# Translation of the Kheta-Kautuka with Notes

- I. Salutations to the sublime object of worship by obtaining the dust of whose lotusfeet even gods gain sway over the whole world.
- works in a mixed language—Sanskrit and Persian. Following their foot-steps, I have undertaken the composition of the work at hand, viz. the Kheṭa-Kautuka².

### SUN

3. If the sun be in the first zodiac sign³, the individual born becomes diseased, defiled by women, gives birth to wicked children and subsequently, becomes a vagabond. If the sun

2 Variant reading खेत-कौतुकम्।

<sup>1.</sup> Stray examples of this also are not lacking. They have been quoted before. Complete works in a mixed language—Sanskrit and Arabic-Persian were composed in later ages too; e. g. the Abdullāh-carita by Lakṣmīpati. Biography of Abdullāh, the King-Maker of Delhi, published as vol. I of Prācyavāṇī Sanskrit History Series.

<sup>3.</sup> For the significance of these signs, see my work Development of Indian Astrology and Astronomy during Muslim Rule in India.

be in its downward course, the person in question becomes deprived of all self-respect, envious of others and crooked.

4. If the sun predominates over the Dhanasthāna *i. e.* the second zodiac sign of a particular person, he becomes unwise, extremely wrathful, narrow-minded, miserly, poor, badlooking, diseased, and devoid of common-sense.

5. If the sun predominates over the third zodiac sign of a person, he becomes very famous, healthy, sweet-talking, blessed with a beautiful wife, possessed of conveyances, very wealthy and dispassionate.

6 If the sun predominates over the fourth zodiac sign, a person is bound to be wretched in life, always suspicious in nature, and worried. He can never enjoy his life, frequents bad quarters and becomes a vagabond.

7. If the sun be in the fifth zodiac sign, the person in question fails in obtaining fame, remains unwise, worried, unhappy, wrathful, and very much averse to righteous duties.

8. If the sun has his sway over the sixth zodiac sign, the individual born earns riches, becomes handsome, talks little, inherits maternal wealth, keeps good health and defeats his enemies.

- 9. If the sun be in the seventh zodiac sign, the person in question always remains worried, becomes subject to passion, pines for women, deceives others and vanquishes his enemies on the battlefield.
- 10. If the sun be in the eighth zodiac sign, that person is bound to suffer from hunger and thirst and roam about frequently, bereft of all enthusiasm. He becomes very thin and has to leave aside his own country and travel in foreign ones.
- the person in question becomes well-known throughout the world and enjoys the wealth of other people. He has to encounter many obstacles and resides in the house of his maternal grandfather in discomfort. If the sun be ascendent on the ninth zodiac sign, he becomes very wealthy.
- 12. If the sun be in the tenth zodiac sign, a person becomes very wealthy, handsome, a good rider, very happy and famous throughout the world. If the sun be in a downward course, the individual born cannot enjoy his life as much as his father did.
- 13. If the sun be in the eleventh sign, then that person becomes very handsome, wealthy,

and possesses many conveyances; his wife is bound to be very meanminded though very beautiful. He possesses a beautiful house, fights relentlessly, employs good counsellors, loves music, possesses attractive eyes, and lords it over all.

14. If the sun be in the twelfth zodiac sign, the eyesight of that particular person becomes defective, and his left eye becomes very weak. He loses all his reputations, spends more than what he earns, does many good deeds, becomes the protector of wicked people and always suffers due to ill health.

## MOON

15. If the moon be in the first zodiac sign, that individual becomes very rich, handsome, intelligent and happy.

16. If the moon be in the second zodiac sign, the individual born becomes wealthy, self-controlled, sweet-speaking, humorous and powerful.

17. If the moon be in the third zodiac sign, a person becomes very affectionate in nature, powerful, self-contented and does many good deeds.

18. If the moon be in the fourth zodiac sign,

one becomes a donor, religious-minded, kinglike, scholarly and wealthy.

- 19. If the moon be in the fifth zodiac sign, a person becomes very rich, possessed of many conveyances, very conscientious, careful and fortunate.
- 20. If the moon in the sixth zodiac sign, he becomes ill-fated, is subdued by enemies, and turns out very ugly-looking and diseased.
- 21. If the moon be in the seventh zodiac sign, one becomes very beautiful, free from diseases, wealthy and famous.
- 22. If the moon be in the eighth zodiac sign, a man is bound to become diseased, does little work, becomes bad-tempered and cruel and lives away from his own country.
- 23. If the moon be in the ninth zodiac sign, a person possesses great strength of mind and character, fears God, possesses riches and many conveyances.
- 24. If the moon be in the tenth zodiac sign, a man maintains his own relatives, becomes devoted to his father, very rich, learned, and self-contented. He turns out also very good in nature.
- 25. If the moon be in the eleventh zodiac sign, one becomes very rich, handsome, charita-

bly disposed, intelligent, sweet-speaking, and does pious acts.

26. If the moon be in the twelfth zodiac sign, one suffers from eye-diseases, becomes very quarrelsome, wastes money, does impious acts, and turns out wicked in nature.

# MARS

- 27. If Mars be in the birth zodiac sign of a person, he becomes very quarrelsome, suffers from blood-dysentry, wastes time, opposes all, becomes very weak and always lives apart from his wife and sons.
- 28. If Mars be in the second zodiac sign, a person becomes extremely careless, loses his sons, wealth, happiness and wife; he happens to be a good fighter, remains always worried, ugly, powerless and cruel; he also develops a wicked mentality and becomes a debtor.
- 29. If Mars be in the third zodiac sign, one becomes a possessor of riches, camels, jewels, gems, pearls and tents and maintains a good health. He also becomes powerful, handsome, and very rich.
- 30. If Mars be in the fourth zodiac sign, one possesses long hands and feet, enjoys no bodily comforts, becomes steady in warfare,

loses all wealth, remains physically fit (?), turns out cruel and a constant debtor.

- 31. If Mars be in the fifth zodiac sign, one sparingly speaks and becomes dull-witted, loses his sons, wealth and all happiness accruing from a good job, suffers from diseases due to wind and cough, becomes loose in character, wrathful and suffers from stomach troubles.
  - 32. If Mars be in the sixth zodiac sign, one vanquishes his enemies, becomes very handsome, wealthy and happy, prone to taking care of people at large, the greatest in his own family and destroys the family of his maternal grandfather.
  - 33. If Mars be in the seventh zodiac sign, a person becomes unhappy, oppressive and quarrelsome. He also is deprived of riches, and domestic peace. Further, he seldom roams about.
  - 34. If Mars be in the eighth zodiac sign, one always says what is wrong, suffers from untraceable diseases, loses domestic peace, remains worried, becomes an examiner of gems, suffers from sores in the body, is devoid of intellect and also becomes subject to physical ailments due to defiled blood.
    - 35. If Mars be in the ninth zodiac s

one becomes highly respected by the royal family, gets an honourable place on ceremonial occasions, exhibits lust for others' wives; fortunate enough, one enjoys a good rural life and roams about like a vagabond.

- 36. If Mars be in the tenth zodiac sign, one earns wealth, leads a careful and economical life, holds an honoured position in the society; bold and wealthy, he wears pearls, gems, ornaments, etc.
- 37. If Mars be in the eleventh zodiac sign, a person possesses clothes beset with silk, velvet, etc. and many conveyances and maintains a retinue of servants. He confronts no enemies and always remains truthful.
- 38. If Mars be in the twelfth zodiac sign, the person in question torments his relatives and friends with harsh and piercing words, becomes very oppressive, is always wrathful, distressed and worried.

#### MERCURY

39. If Mercury be in the first zodiac sign, then a person becomes a Judge. Very amiable in appearance and kind-hearted, he enjoys riding. He acquires fame, becomes a donor and leads a happy family-life.

40. If Mercury be in the second zodiac sign, the person in question speaks sweetly, and makes small donations. Very fond of his relatives and friends and modest in nature, he does many humanitarian works.

41. If Mercury be in the third zodiac sign, a person bears a good moral character, turns out kind-hearted and conduces to the happiness of his friends and wife and remains self-contented.

42. If Mercury be in the fourth zodiac sign, one enjoys sound health and remains childless. Independent in spirit, he becomes a donor, and loves music. He is also charitably disposed, and speaks sweetly, but turns out idle by nature

43. If Mercury be in the fifth zodiac sign, one gives birth to (many) sons and earns wealth. Endowed with (great) intellect, self-contented, handsome and bold, he donates

profusely.

44. If Mercury be in the sixth zodiac sign, one remains always unhappy, dull-witted, idle, and wicked in nature.

45. If Mercury be in the seventh sign, a person earns much wealth, remains truthful, and becomes a State Minister. Handsome, in-

telligent and virtuous, he renders humanitarian service to all.

- 46. If Mercury be in the eighth zodiac sign, that person becomes long-lived, earns fame, and possesses a city. He earns much wealth from the ruler and becomes a good fighter.
- 47. If Mercury be in the ninth zodiac sign, a person becomes a well-known donor. Endowed with many good qualities such as truthfulness, he remains always happy, great, pious, famous and does (many) beneficial acts.
- 48. If Mercury be in the tenth zodiac sign, a person becomes very powerful, wealthy; a King of Kings, he does many good deeds, speaks sweetly and possesses a kind heart.
- 49. If Mercury be in the eleventh zodiac sign, a person becomes wealthy, majestic, enjoys an excellent family-life, becomes a great donor, a favourite of the king, a fighter or a commander and maintains a very simple nature.
- 50. If Mercury be in the twelfth zodiac sign, a person associates with people of a mean nature, works desultorily, becomes passionate, much worried and a vagabond.

# JUPITER

- 51. If Jupiter be in the birth zodiac sign, the individual born acquires supremacy over all others, remains self-contented, devoted to God, happy, well-known, majestic and fond of literature.
- 52. If Jupiter be in the second zodiac sign, the person in question becomes very brilliant, prone to good deeds, a Siddha puruṣa, possessed of a happy family-life and riches, very handsome and happy.

53. If Jupiter be in the third zodiac sign, a person becomes very careless, possesses prowess, and speaks harsh words; though miserly, he maintains many people.

54. If Jupiter be in the fourth zodiac sign, he possesses elephants, horses, chariots, and costly garments, becomes a favourite of the king and enjoys life in all respects.

55. If Iupiter be in the fifth zodiac sign, the individual born becomes a great scholar, endowed with lofty thoughts, very popular to all and wealthy. His sons and grandsons also become a source of great joy to him.

56. If Jupiter be in the sixth zodiac sign, he becomes idle, much diseased, speaks very harsh-

ly, becomes ugly and deprived of all happiness relating to the mother's family.

- 57. If Jupiter be in the seventh zodiac sign, one becomes a very great scholar and obtains happiness of all sorts; very modest in nature and truthful, he enjoys conjugal life, and defeats his enemies and proves very witty.
- 58. If Jupiter be in the eighth zodiac sign, one becomes very cruel, lives in foreign countries, remains dull-witted, sick, bad-tempered and quarrelsome.
- 59. If Jupiter be in the ninth zodiac sign, the individual born keeps company with high-class people, becomes very fortunate, handsome, happy, famous and deeply devoted to God.
- 60. If Jupiter be in the tenth zodiac sign, the person in question possesses many palanquins, boats, elephants and other conveyances, high class dresses and dominates over a large number of people.
- 61. If Jupiter be in the eleventh zodiac sign, a person remains contented and becomes healthy, wealthy, learned, strong, clever and handsome.
- 62. If Jupiter be in the twelfth zodiac sign, a person becomes very idle, reserved in

speech, shameless, rude-speaking, quarrelsome, unemployed and wastes money.

#### **VENUS**

- 63. If Venus be in the birth zodiac sign of a person, he becomes very majestic, powerful, stately, prone to making gifts, also rich and handsome.
- 64. If Venus be in the second zodiac sign, one speaks little, possesses many gems and valuable silken garments and renders many good deeds.
- 65. If Venus be in the third zodiac sign, one together with his younger brother, becomes as strong as a lion but leads an idle life.
- 66. If Venus be in the fourth zodiac sign, the individual in question becomes loose in morals but renders good to others and becomes very learned and sweet-speaking.
- 67. If Venus be in the fifth zodiac sign, one acquires fame as a donor, possesses vast wealth and gives birth to many sons, and becomes a favourite of the ruler
- 68. If Venus be in the sixth zodiac sign, an individual born remains without any friend,

becomes unsteady, very rude, foolish and shameless.

- 69. If Venus be in the seventh zodiac sign, a person becomes active, clever, and constantly thinks of his wife. He also becomes badtempered.
- 70. If Venus be in the eighth zodiac sign, the person in question becomes very haughty, rude-speaking, and loses conjugal happiness, wealth and mirth. He is further never satisfied even after constant warfare.
- 71. If Venus be in the ninth zodiac sign, one turns out very virtuous, handsome, always contented, of a charitable disposition, wealthy, independent in spirit and fond of congregations.
- 72. If Venus be in the tenth zodiac sign, the person in question happens to be very obstinate, wealthy, devoted to his superiors—particularly to his father, very clever, and (majestic) like a king.
- 73. If Venus be in the eleventh zodiac sign, a person becomes wealthy, majestic, dominating in spirit, well-behaved and a king or like a king.

74. If Venus be in the twelfth zodiac

sign, he wastes money, does evil acts, becomes impatient, dull-witted and bad-tempered.

#### SATURN

- 75. If Saturn be in the birth zodiac sign, an individual born becomes dull-witted, diseased, wicked, ugly, rude, crooked and masterful in nature.
- 76. If Saturn be in the second zodiac sign, the individual in question becomes poor, distressed, wrathful, and is compelled to roam about in other countries.
- 77. If Saturn be in the third zodiac sign, a person becomes very strong, famous, self-contented, a good courtier and remains surrounded by male and female servants.
- 78. If Saturn be in the fourth zodiac sign, the individual in question remains always worried, unwise, mentally afflicted and physically weak.
- 79. If Saturn be in the fifth zodiac sign, a person becomes devoid of intellect, distressed, idle, dwarfish and foolish. Further, he is deprived of happiness due to having sons.
  - 80. If Saturn be in the sixth zodiac sign,

one becomes a leading donor but cannot earn much respect (on account of it), becomes a king or like a king and vanquishes his enemies.

81. If Saturn be in the seventh zodiac sign, a person becomes loose in morals, suffers from diseases, scarcely talks, becomes devoid of intellect and dependent.

82. If Saturn be in the eighth zodiac sign, a person becomes sick, idle, treacherous, voluptuous, miserly, kind to others and timid.

83. If Saturn be in the ninth zodiac sign, the individual born passes a good time and becomes handsome, sweet-speaking, happy and compassionate.

84. If Saturn be in the tenth zodiac sign, a person becomes a king or a minister to a king, eternally happy, very virtuous, respected by all and affectionate.

85. If Saturn be in the eleventh zodiac sign, a person becomes sympathetic to all, a benefactor of others, sweet-speaking, sick, contented and vanquishes enemies.

86. If Saturn be in the twefth zodiac sign, the individual born wastes money and consequently, becomes unhappy, squanders about his

property, becomes sinful, inactive, physically strong and kind to others.

## RĀHU

87. If Rāhu be in the birth zodiac sign of a person, he becomes unhappy, idle, selfish, ugly and foolish.

88. If Rāhu be in the second zodiac sign, one becomes very selfish, leads a vagabond life in his own country and (consequently becomes) unhappy, earns wealth in foreign countries and becomes (thereby) happy.

89. If Rāhu be in the third zodiac sigu, a person leads a pure life, is endowed with royal prowess, becomes famous, well-established,

rich and charitably disposed.

90. If Rāhu be in the fourth zodiac sign, one becomes eternally unhappy, lives in foreign countries, becomes dull-witted, quarrelsome, and unhappy. Nobody wishes him well.

91. If Rāhu be in the fifth zodiac sign, he does not derive any joy due from a son, becomes unwise, full of sores in the body and foolish.

92. If Rāhu be in the sixth zodiac sign, a person earns wealth from a Yavana king and consequently becomes rich, and also defeats his enemies.

- 93. If Rāhu be in the seventh zodiac sign, a person becomes mad, vagabond, wrathful, characterless and quarrelsome.
- 94. If Rāhu be in the eighth zodiac sign, a person possesses good health, resides in foreign countries, is very wrathful, does many misdeeds and becomes poor.
- 95. If Rāhu be in the ninth zodiac sign the individual born possesses many gems, jewels, costly garments etc., controls many subordinates and leads a happy life.
- 96. If Rāhu be in the tenth zodiac sign, a man becomes very strong, renders good to others, has no enemies, earns riches, but remains worried.
- 97. If Rāhu be in the eleventh zodiac sign, one does not flourish, wastes time, becomes a debtor and quarrelsome.
- 98. If Rāhu be in the twelfth sign, the individual born becomes fond of quarrels, wastes his time, borrows from others and turns out poor.

## KETU

99. Whatever have been ordained above, good or evil, with regard to Rāhu due to his presence in any of the twelve mansions, will also hold good with regard to Ketu as well.

# Chapter on the Raja-Yoga

1. If during the birth-moment of a person, the moon remains in the second zodiac sign, Mars and Jupiter in the tenth and Mercury in the first, he becomes very rich and lordly.

2. If the Sun be in the sixth place and Venus or Jupiter in the centre, the person in question becomes very well-known for his family and possesses many elephants, horses, camels, palanquins and other conveyances. He also becomes the possessor of many costly garments, very rich and long-lived.

3. If Venus or Jupiter be in the fourth zodiac sign and Mercury in the first, the individual in question becomes very powerful, possesses many velvet garments and the like

and becomes very rich.

4. If Saturn be in the third zodiac sign, Mercury in the first and Jupiter in the centre, the individual in question becomes very powerful and fortunate.

5. If Jupiter be in the fifth place, Mars in the tenth and the Sun in the sixth, that person becomes very intelligent, possesses many elephants, becomes very powerful and will have under his control many armies.

- 6. If Mercury be in the first place, Moon in the fourth, Jupiter in the tenth, Rāhu and Ketu in the eleventh, that person becomes well-known throughout the world as a religious person, possesses many conveyances and much wealth.
- 7. If Jupiter be in the tenth place, Venus in the ninth, Mercury in the first, Mars in the third and Saturn in the eleventh, that individual becomes well-versed in all branches of Learning.
- 8. If the moon be in the seventh place, the Sun in the twelfth, Jupiter in the centre, then he becomes as luminous as a god, a Siddha Puruṣa and very powerful. He also utilises his time fully.
- 9. If the Jupiter be in the seventh place, Mars in the tenth, Mercury in the fifth and Saturn in the sixth, that person becomes very wealthy, popular to all, possesses armies and proves very intelligent.
- 10. If the moon be in the centre, Saturn in the sixth, Jupiter or Venus in the triangular point, the person in question turns out self-

contented, very qualified, poetic (in temperament), very rich and nice-looking.

- Jupiter in the eighth, Moon in the seventh, Venus in the first place, then a person conquers his enemies and becomes well-known in the world as a man of prowess.
- 12. If the Moon be in the second place, the Sun in the sixth, Mercury in the fourth and Venus in the tenth, then that person turns out very self-contented and learned, possesses many winter and velvet garments, camels, elephants, tents etc.
- 13. If Venus be in the eighth, Jupiter in the second and Rāhu in the first place, then a person becomes the emperor of the whole world.
- 14. If Jupiter be in the Karka (Sign Cancer) or Dhanasthāna i.e. second mansion and Venus be in the second or the tenth, then that person is sure to become a king. Even a Jyotiṣin is unable to determine the imit of his fortune.
- 15. If the Venus be in the Lagna-sthāna and Jupiter in the tenth, the person in question possesses many camels, elephants, conveyances, very costly garments, much wealth and also becomes long-lived

- 16. If the Sun be in the second mansion, a person does not earn anything and maintains himself with difficulty. He also becomes a vagabond.
- 17. If the Sun of the Meṣarāśi (the sign of the zodiac Aries) be in the sixth place, then that person loses all his wealth and roams about all around like a vagabond.
- 18. If the Venus be in the eighth, Jupiter in the second and the moon in the ninth sign, then that person becomes a State-minister.
- 19. If the Sun be in the Meṣarāśi (Aries) and the Moon and the Venus in the Vṛṣa (zodiacal sign Taurus) and Jupiter in the triangular point, then that person becomes very rich, possesses armies, prowess and becomes very handsome and famous.
- 20. If the Sun be in the seventh and the Moon in the Vṛṣa (Taurus), Jupiter and Venus in the triangular point, then that person becomes qualified in all respects, poetic (in temperament), rich and handsome.
- or *Dhana rāśi* i.e. second mansion and Saturn of the Mīna (zodiac sign Pisces) be in the second place, then that person becomes very

blessed, so much so that all the auspicious planets remain in his favour and he becomes very powerful and kind-hearted.

- 22. If the Lord of the eleventh sign be favourably disposed, a person earns much wealth and fills up his own treasury. Undisturbed he lives happily, serving as a King or minister.
- 23. If Venus be in the seventh place, the Moon in the fourth and Mars in the Makara (tenth sign Capricornus), then a person becomes very handsome, well-built, renders service to others, conquers enemies and earns world-wide fame.
- 24. If Mars be in the Makarasthāna (tenth sign), Saturn in the eighth, Jupiter in the Karka (Cancer) and Moon in the second place, that person becomes very charitably disposed, destroys all his hostile armies and becomes well-known all over the world.
- 25. If Venus be in the triangular point, the Sun in the sixth, Mars in the Lagnasthāna, a person utilises his time perfectly. He becomes a Ruler or otherwise very great.



## APPENDIX B

## Alphabetical List of

Non-Sanskrit Words

with their English equivalents,

Roman figures in this List refer to the number of verses of the Kheta-kautuka

अकविर ( النبر ) 51 Akbar.
अक्ष ( النبر ) R. 5 intelligent
अक्ष (बान) (اقاد عقل ) 7.31.43.
अतारिद् ( عطاره ) R.1.3.6.7.25.

Mercury
अव्वल (बान) (امير ) ) 63. 87 first place
अमीरी (امير ) R. 22.Kingship
आफताव (افتاب ) 4.8.R.2.4.
5.8.16.19.20.25. Sun
आमिल (عامل ) 23.51.59

active; man of action
आसमान (اسما ) R.14 sky
उतारद (عطاره ) 39.41.42.43.
45.46.47.50 Mercury

एयास (عياش) 66 debautch
कर्दान् (فردار) 32 appreciating the merits of others
कनात (قدرت) 29.R.12.

enclosure made of cloth
कमजोर (موزر) 78. weak
कमफहममन (موزر) 34, 62

मन is redundant; lacking
in intelligence
कमफहम (,,) 62 speaking
little and unintelligent both
कमफहमत (موزر) 31.

See above
कमर (موزر) 16.17.18.19.20.
21.22.23,24.25.26. R.10.

moon.

उद्य (,12) 26 vindictive.

उमर ( ,os ) 22. age

long-lived

उमदं(राज) (३०००००) ४६

कमशहवत (الم صحبي ) 33 less passionate कमान (... ि.) R.14.21 bow (धन्) कमाल (المال) R.8.19.22 perfect man कम्शहव ( ) 50 impatient of others. कम्सहवत् (७,% रे,) 68 not very passionate कम्बुर ( वद्रु بدرر) 75 ugly कर्जदार (قرضدار) 28 debtor कजमन्द (अंग्लं) 30.97.98 borrower काबिल (डाप्रे) 36.45.R.7.9. able, fit कामिल (Job ) 24.52 perfect कारखान (الرخانة) R.21 factory काहिल (Jak) 7.56.62.79.87. idle. काहिलजाहिल (المل جاهل) 44 indolent and ignorant किरोह (41,) 26 bad; ugly

कोतह (القررة) 79 short

कोतोदस्त ( ८०० ४८५५ ) 76 always remaining poor खजाना, खजान ( ग्रां, ं ) R.3.6.9 22. Treasury खर्च (खान) (अं अं अंक्रुं ) 14.38.86.98 खिश्मना(क) (المشف) 26.27.87.94 ill-tempered खुबरू (خربر ) 25. handsome खुवरो ( ), के ) 32. See above from खबर खुवरोमस्त ( سسم ور بف ) 39 handsome and self-contented. खरादिल (المُوسُدل 51 खुशदिला (المشرية) 77 in a cheerful spirit खुशपीरजवन् (خرشپيرزان ) 59 खुशर (هُوشرر) 41.71 cheerful ख्व (خرب R.21. auspicious ख्वर (عَدِيْرِهُ) 29 handsome खबरोह ( ) 8. see above ख्वी ( غني ) R.6.8.10.19.20

good; auspicious

गनी ( غذي ) 8.21.47.84.89.96.

गनीम( (ميلذ)

R.23.24 enemy

गर्दवर्द (كردبره) 50.

vagabondising ; the word really is आवर्रगर्दि

गाफिल (غافل) 53 negligent

गुल्लह ( १) है ) 19.21. 47. ooking like a rose

गुस्सवर्व ( ,) कवं ) 22 angry

गुम्सर्वमुद्दाम् (مداء) 4 always angry

गुस्स्वर ( )) रुकं ) 7. 31. 58.

74. 76. 93 angry

वलोजम्बर ( २५० ) 9

victorious

चश्मखन् ( 🚓 )

26. defective

May be चशमजखम् ?

चरमखान (أچشم خانه)4. 28. 40. second zodiac sign

चस्मलोरा (چشم خوره) R. 3. 10 11. 13. 14. 15. 18. 20. 23. Venus

चहारुम्खान ( چہارم خانه ) 54 fourth zodiac sign

जल्मी (زخمی) 34 wounded

जन (खान) ( المزال )

seventh zodiac sign जन is abbreviated for मोजाम्—Libra

जन खूवरो (زن خرب رز) 45.63 with a beautiful wife; जन (wife) खूबरु (beautiful)—Bahuvrīhi samāsa

जनमस्त (زن مست) 58 fond of women (Ladies' Man)

जवख्शी ( جب خرشی )

R. 22 at will

जवर्कगार् ( جب قمر )

15 when the moon is in the ascendant

जवाहिर् ( २०१२ ) 29. 95

जमीज ( زمین ) R. 14. 24. जमीज for मिरीख ? دائم देमी? second

जमील (جميل) 12 beautiful जर (زردار) 29. 31. 37. 52.

55. 61. 63. 64. 72. 73. 76 R. 24 wealth जरदार—rich जरी ((e)j) R. 54, 64, 2. 15 garment with golden threads जर्कशी ( क्रिक्र ) ) 37, 54, 64, 95 garments made of golden threads जर्जर्कशो ( کشی ) ) जर् and जरकशी। 54. 64. R. 2. wealth and garment made of golden threads जर्जरी (زر - زری ) R. 15. जर and जरी riches जरो ( see above ) जर्जबाहिर ( معراهم ) 60. riches & jewels जलाद्लफल्कक ( کلک ) 33. 34. 35. 37. Mars जलाल ( جلال ) 32. 36 glory জলীল (اجليل 8. 80 glorious जञन ( ,, 🚣 ) 32 joy ; happiness

जहान ( ,, १६२ ) R. 6. 9. II. 23. 24 earth जाती ( جاتي ) R. 15. रथ? जानी ( हां) 81 adulterer जरजेवर् ( १३) ११) 36. riches & ornaments जर--जवर जाहिल ( المال ) 7. 58. 64. 79. 87 foolish, opposite of Alim जिहिल ( لجه ) 33 ignorance जुलुमजङ्ग ( ظلم – جنگ ) 33 tyranny and war ज्हल जोहल, जोह् ल जोह्नी--( Jaj ) 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86 Saturn जोरावर ( سار ) ) 65. 77. 96 strong जोहरी (جرهری) 34 examiner of jewels ( jaj ) 63.64.

65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74 Venus तङ्गिवल ( ป्र प्रांग ) 40 narrow-minded तङ्गहाल ( राष्ट्र और) 86 poverty-stricken; indigent तवङ्गर ( رُزانگر ) 15. 24. 40. 47. 49 rich तम्ब ( गाँ ) 29. R. 12 tent ताज्या ( कड़ाँ ) R. 2. ? planquin? ताल ( वीर्ष ) 39.51.75. R. 4 birth-moment तालेवर (طائعرر ) 45 in an auspicious birth-moment; fortunate दगाबाज ( हिं हिं ) 82 deceitful दवीरल्फलक् (كلفال) 44 Mercury दर्दिशिकम ( دردشکم ) 91 stomach-trouble

दरराक ( द्वां ) 72

self-willed; obstinate दानिश्मन्द ( كانشمند ) 63 very intelligent; ripe in intellect; savant-like ਵਿਲ ( لى ) 92. दीनदार ( المنين ) R. 23, 25 pious दोजली ( گزاری ) 82 fit to go to hell दोस्त(लान मकान) (वाद्यान्य) 30. 42. 66. 90. R. 3. 23 fourth zodlac sign दौलत ( المرابع ) R. 19.22 wealth नदिल पिशर् मकान 19 (نه دل يسر مكان) 19 in the fifth zodiac sign. 41 third zodiac sign नसर (نصير ) 60. 71. victorious; probably, नसिर ? निसआ ( نسيه ) 44 forgetful नसीव (खान) (نصیب ) 23

47, minth zodiac sign Literaliy नसीव means luck.

नादान ( نادان ) 90. ignorant, foolish नापाक ( ذایاک ) 50 impure नेक ( نیک ) 85 virtuous नेककदीर ( انيك كودار ) 50 doing good deeds

नेकिकिदीर (ابیکییور) 12.36 see above.

नेकनामी ( نیکنام ) 89 famous: noted

नेकीकार (ا نيكرة ) 66. 71 doing good to others.

नेही ( 👊 ) 84 affectionate; स्नेही?

पञ्ज (लान) (अंदिक्दं) R.5.9. should be पञ्जम ; fifth

परेशानक (अध्याक्ष) 6.38.90 distracted.

पाक ( الله ) 89 holy.

पाकदिल ( یاکدل ) 49 purehearted.

पालको (إيالكي) 60 palanquin.

पिशर ( ہسر ) 31. 91 son.

पीर ( يدر ) R.2.7 saint.

पुतरहत (ہے تر در) 96 at a loss what to do; see below.

पुरिकतरित ( ५, ध्वेन् ) 35. scheming.

पुरुतरहुद ( २०, १३ ) 55

पुरुसखुन ( سخر, ) 51 full of speech : i.e. endowed with oratorial gift.

पेष (लान) (अंधे अंधे) 11.

Ninth zodiac sign. पैदा (मकान) (پیدا) 13. birth.

फरजन्द (فرزند ) 55 sondaughter: progeny.

फाजिल (فاضل) 57 learned.

फांके (عادي) R. 16 extremely.

फानूस ( فانوس ) R.12 lamp

फारस ( قارس ) 57. 61. 69 horseman.

फारसी (فارسي) 51 Persian.

फारसीय ( فارسه ) 2. ,,

फील ( فيل ) 54. R.2.12.15

elephant.

वक्त ( بخت ) R. 15.25 destiny.

বজীল ( بخيل ) 53. 82 miser.

विष्तवलन्द ( بغت بلند ) 83 extremly lucky.

, खान }( ु४ - ७४०)

35.71. 83.95. R. 1.5.6.7. 15.25 ninth zodiac sign.

वख्रा ( بغش ) R. I. gift.

वजजुलमी (په نه مي ) 38 inflicting injury.

वजीर ( رزيم ) R. 22 minister.

वजीरन्नेस्तदर् खानये (وزار نیست ) 31 having no influence at the court.

वद अवल ( بدعقل ) 31.74.75. 79. indiscreet in action.

बदलान ( ابدخانه ) 92 sixth zodiac sign.

पडांng harsh words opposite to ज्ञीरींसबुन। वदफैल (بد فعل ) 62.86 who acts wrongly; a man of loose character.

वदशिल्क, वदशकल (بدهکل) 20 56.; of a bad appearance.

वद्कार ( بدکار ) 74.94 of wicked action; doing wrong deeds.

वद्सलुन् ( بن سخی ) 56.62 rude-speaking; rude in speech.

वद् हाल ( Jla अ ) 76 in miserable plight

वनात ( بانات ) R,12 broad cloth.

वफार (زقار) 12 dignity; majesty;

वादशाह ( ब्री. ) 96. R.I.25. King.

बादशाहवर्वरी (ريرى) बादशाहवर्वरी)

R. 18. Some word in the same of मन्त्री वजीरी।

विरादर् (र) खान (برافر) 29.53. 65.77 third zodiac sign.

वोमार ( انیمار ) 82 diseased.

बुजरुग (زرگ ) 52 great ; highly respected.

वेकार (بيكار) 97.98 useless ; without employment.

वेखुसी ( ग्रूट्रंक्ट्रं ) 6. unhappy.

वेताल (بتر ) 83.93 happy Probably वेतार।

वे(व)दर्व (८,७ ८.) 28.30. 50. R.21 cruel.

वेदिल (بیدل) 68.68.75 cruel.

वेदीन ( بيدين ) 94 impious ; irreligious.

वेफिकर (إلي فكر) R. 22 without worries.

विमुरौवत् (عروت) 31 without any regard for others.

वेर (بير ) 44.46. Enmity.

वेरोतु 87. probably वदर । Test wrong.

वहोज्ञ ( بے هرش ) 4.28.78.91 unconscious, senseless.

मख्मल ( المخمة ) 37.R.3.11 velvet.

मगरूर ( رمغرور ) 70 haughty.

मज्लिसी ( مجلسی ) 71. social.

मर्ज(लान) (مرض) 8.32 sixth zodiac sign

मज्यां ( مرجع ) 37 origin, source

महवृव (بعبرب ) 51.73 majestic.

मादरागार (مدراکار) 6 fourth zodiac sign.

मालदार (مالدار) 66.R.10.20 rich

माल(खान) (और) 88. R. I. 16.18 second zodiac sign

मालिक (مالک) R.22 owner माह राञ्जो (ماه راشي) R.24

माहताव (ماهتاب)

R.4.6.8.11.19.20.24 Moon

मिरोख (ميخ) 27.28.29.31 36.38.R.1.5.7.9.11.23 Mars

म्नोशै ( مونس ) 23.73.96 friend

मुकर्रव (مقرب) 18.63.

nearest

मुकर्रम (مكزم) 80 honoured मुखेइल (مخير ) 29 of a charitable disposition

मुतफिकरवदाम ( امتفكر مدا )
34 always worried.

मुतफविकर ( متفكر ) 78 worried

मुतफिक ( متفرق ) 28 different; various; miscellaneous.

मुतमोबल ( متمول ) 48 wealthy; rich.

मुतम्मिबल् ( متمول )
23 same as above.

मुफ्लिस (مفلسی) 27. 62. 86. 88. 94. 98. R. 16 poor; indigent.

मुरौबत (बती) ( مررت ) 17. 41. 45. 73 dignity मुर्तीज् ( مهتاض ) 71

Ascetic.

मुल्क् ( هلک ) R. 6. 13 Region, kingdom; State

मुज्ञाफिर् (विशे ?) ( • أهسافو ) 10. 90. 94 pilgrim मुजाहिब् ( مصاحب ) 45. courtier; companion of a King or Noble.

मुज़ीर ( مشير ) 59. 72. 84 advisor, counsellor.

मुश्किल ( گنگ ) R. 16 trouble.

मुज्ञतरी ( مشتری ) 51. 52. 54. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. R. 1. 3. 4. 8. 9. 10. 13. 14.15. 18. 19. 20.

21. 25 Jupiter

मोत (खान) ( ूर् ) 10. 34. R. 11. 24 eighth zodiac sign.

यकी ( دَنَى ) 16 intelligent यशील (جسیم) 77; probably यशीम—of a big size.

यल्म (नहुम) लान (المناف مناف) 59 ninth zodiac sign.

याप्ति, याप्त (खान ) ( ياردهم ) यागदमे 13.37.49.61. 85. 97 eleventh zodiac sign.

युज्ञन (﴿ ﴿ ﴿ ﴿ ﴿ ﴿ ﴾ ﴾ ] 30 armour



राशिमीजान् (راشي ميزن) 3. रास (راشي) 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. Rāhu

राहर'सन् (راه ورسم ) R. 20 customs, rituals

হলু ( ়েন্ন্র ) R. 4 But the word is probably **रাजা,** & not **হলু** which means reference

रोशन (ررشی) R. 5 light

लश्कर (,(a)) R. 9. 19 party, soldier; troops

लागर ( لغر ) 3. 10. 20. 27 34. 75. 78 weak

चरारत्पनाह ( شرارت پناه ) 14. extending protection to wicked people

ज्ञायर ( شاعر ) R. 10. 20 poet

বালে ( شال ) 64.R.12 shawl বাচ (জান) ( شاه خانه )

12. 60. 84. R. 13 tenth zodiac sign

शाहबल ( شاه بل ) 89 endowed with royal help

शिग्फुरू (), अवंदि ) 43.
Probably—शिगुप्तार—
meaning with blossoming beauty; extremely
cheerful

शिर्बार् (﴿﴿﴿رَارُ ) 13.73 leader शियुम् (खान) (﴿﴿﴿رِهِ ) 89 third sign of the zodiac

शोरींसलून् ( شيبين شخه)) 5. 25.40. 42.48. 64. 83. 85, sweet-speaking

शुतुर, शुतर्, शुतुर् ( سڌور ) 29. R. 2, 12, 15 horse

सबी ( سخى ) 18, 25, 89, of charitable disposition; cenerous

सवाव् ( खान ) ( ثراب ) R.18 religious merit.

सवार ( سرار ) 5.39 rider.

सम्ब ( شمس ) 3.5.6.7.9.10. 13.14. Sun.

सर्दोरक ( الله بنار ) 49. Same as सर्दार। सलाही ( سلامي ) 13. Means, probably, अस्त्रधारी i.e. equipped with weapons.

( वृहत् ) सावरी (صابری) R.12 patience

ससुम (वंदू') सकान (﴿ الله عَلَيْ ) 44. sixth zodiae sign.

साविर (صابر) 17.24.43.61. 85.R.10 patient.

साहव ( المامي ) 39.92.95.97companion ; master.

साहदखर्च ( الماحب خري ) 74 spending lavishly:

साहवजलाल (صاحب جلال) 48. extremely glorious

साहवददं ( هاهب درد ) 41.85. extremely sympathetic.

साहवहिम्मत ( المحب همت ) 39.43 of great courage.

साहिवो ( صاحبي ) 37.R.6. Companionship.

सितम्खुक् ( سڌمجو ) 23. tyrannical, oppressive.

सिपाही ( سپاهی ) 13.49 soldier. सिरदार ( سر دار ) 51 ; see above.

मुरत् ( صورت ) R.23 appearance.

मुरफितत् ( مالدار ) 43 rich ?

हज्रत ( عضرت ) 59 respectable.

हप्तमखान, हजुमखान, हज्तखान ( هفتم ) 69 70.81.93.R.23 seventh zodiac sign

हमल् ( کوک ) R.8.19.20. ( सेवराशि )।

हमेश ( هشيشه ) 27.30.41 always

हम्ज (حزم باک ) 57 cautious.

हम्जवान् ( همزبان ) 32 conversation; speaking the the same language.

हरींश (عریص) 82.86 greedy. हासिल (عاصل ) 27 fulfilled. हिर्ज (कं, के) 81 roaming about.

हिजंगर ( ﴿ وَهُرُو كُو ) 6.22.35.93 roaming about for nothing ; a vagaband.

# APPENDIX C

# Alphabetical List of verses quoted in the work.

अक्लखाने यदा	७ ३४	ऐयाशो मालदारो	cc ys.
अच्युतचरण	0 22		ξξ ४३
		ओछेको सत०	0 १५
अच्युतचरण	0 २३	कवहुँक खग	0 99
अतारिद् विलग्ने	£ 89	कमफहमत	₹१ ₹८
अव्वलवाने जोहा	६३ ४३	कमर् केन्द्रखाने	20 40
अव्वलखाने यदा	८७ ४६	कमर्यदा गृहा०	२४ ३६
अश्व-जर्जर-कशी	48 82	कमर्यदा धना०	१६ ३५
अहल्या पावाणः	0 20	कमर्यदाम्बुगेहगः	१८ ३५
आकर्ण्य दिल्लीश्वर	२० ८३	कमर्यदेत्रगेहगः	१९ ३६
आनीता नट०	0 99	कर्मावलाधशा०	१७ ३५
आफतावो माल	१६ ५०	कमलमतुलशोभं	१ ६३
आयुखाने चरम०	१८ 40	कमला थिर	0 88
आयुखाने चश्म०	१३ ५०	कमशहवत	₹₹ ₹€
आशापर्णविराजितं	28 68	कलिः कृतपदायते	१३ ७२
इदंप्रभृति नातिथी	५ ६४	कवित कह्यो	0 6
इन्द्रः शक्त्या रुषा०	६ ६४	कवि रहीम	· · · · · ·
उदये सविता	0 88	काललो विपक्ष	२० ३६
उमर्गृहे कम०	२२ ३६	काहिलश्च बहु	५६ ४२
उमर्दराजः सुतरां	४६ ४१	किञ्चित्रं वैरि	१८ ७३
उल्लङ्घयेदपि	७ ६४	कीतें श्रीखानखान	१४ ७३
एकस्मिन् दिव०	• २२	कृजीबाहासिद ०	ولا كان
एताः संप्रति गर्भ	१० ६७	क्षोणीमण्डन खान	રૂ હપ્

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खजानागजाढारो	9 89	तालेवरः सत्य०	84 80
खानखाननवावस्य	२ ६५	तृतीये भवेदा०	8 88
खानश्रीकमनीय	८ ६४	त्वद्दोर्दण्डबलोप <b>०</b>	१ ७९
खानश्रीप्रबल	२ ७४	दर्राकोजरदारः	७२ ४४
गाफिलो बहु	५३ ३०	दानीश्वरं जलीलं	60 84
गाफिलो बहु	५३ ४२	दानीश्वरो मनुष्यः	६७ ४४
धनि रहीम	0 84	दानीश्वरः सत्य०	४७ ४१
धातः किं ननु	9 ६५	दिङ्नागाः प्रति०	٥ ८६
चिकतनयन	0 24	दिल्लीवल्लभ	0 64
जन्मकामगः कम०	२१ ३६	दिल्लीश्वरो वा	0 64
जमीजोऽथ नके	28 48	दुर्जनेन समं	0 १५
जयति मधुरमूर्ति	9 99	दुर्वृत्तसंगति	0 99
जयत्येष जग०	३ ६३	दृष्ट्या तत्र विचि०	0 78
जरदारं महबूबं	७३ ४४	धनस्ये कुमुद्दन्धु	१२ ५०
जरदार निरुद्रव	३७ ३९	धनाधिपश्च	२५ ३६
	२९ ३७	नटवत लिख	0 88
जरशुतुरज जवर्कगार्यदाङ्ग	१५ ३५	नरपतिकुल	३५ ३९
	0 १६	नवाव नृपकेतने	६ ६६
जो रहिम	99 84	नवावनृपतेरटत्	3 96
जोरावरो यशीलः	0 99	नज्ञीबखानगः	२३ ३६
जो हो प्रसन्न	ξų <b>8</b> ₹	नानादेशीयनाना	२० ७४
जोह्ना भवति	८६ ४६	नापाक्जनैश्चारु	40 88
तँगहालो बद०		नुनं बादल	0 9
तवंगरञ्चात्म	88 88	नेकीकारः सुभगः	७१ ४४
तवङ्गरवचातम	88 88	पण्डितः पुरु०	44 87
ताले यदि स्याज्जु०	७५ ४५	41.001. 3	LE_

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पदकरजवि०	३० ३८	मगरूरो बद० ७० ४४
पलायितजने	११ ६७	मन्ये विश्वकृता ६ ८०
पाकः शाहबलः	८९ ४७	मायारन्तरि पार्थ० २ ६३
पालकोजलजवा०	६० ४३	मार्गे पृच्छन्ति ३ ६६
पिसरखाने स्थितो	९१ ४७	मिरीखोऽथवा ११ ५०
पुष्टोऽनपत्योऽथ	४२ ४०	मुतफिकरो बेहोशः ७८ ४५
पूर्व वीर यदेष	२ ७९	मुफ्लिसः कम० ६२ ४३
पौत्रं तवेमं	२३ ८३	मुरौवती साहब ४१ ४०
प्रतापस्ते वह्नि	५ ६६	मुश्तरी यदि भवेदिह ५१ ४१
प्राप्य चलानिध०	٥ १८	मुश्तरी यदि भवेज्जर०५२ ४१
फाजिलः सुख०	40 82	म्लेच्छावनीशाद् ९२ ४७
फारसीयपद	२ २८	यत्पदपङ्काज १ ३३
फारसीयपद	२ ३३	यदस्त्रधाराधर ५ ७५
<b>फुरफितरितसंज्ञः</b>	३६ ३९	यदा खर्चखाने १४ ३५
बख्तखाने यदा	94 86	यदा चश्मलाने ४ ३३
बख्तवुलन्दः श्रीमान्	८३ ४६	यदा चरमखोरा २३ ५१
बदरो जनः	८१४६	यदा चश्मलोरा ३ ४९
बलिनृपबन्धन	8 60	यदा चन्नलोरा १५ ५०
बीमारक्च हरीको	८२ ४६	यदा चश्मखोरा २३ ३१
बेदिलश्च पर०	46 82	यदा देवपीरो ७ ४९
बेरो नरः	88 80	यदा भाग्यमालिक २२ ५१
भवत्करकृपाणिका	८ ६७	यदा मर्जखाने ८ ३४
भवेदाफताबो	२ ४९	यदा मादरागा० ६ ३४
भानुः प्रतापिभि०	१२ ६८	यदा माहताबो १ ४९
भूकोदण्डचलत्	१९ ७४	यदा मुश्तरी कर्कट १४ ३०
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यदा मुज्ञतरी कर्कटे	88	40	रवौ शाहखाने	१२ ३५
यदा मुश्तरी कर्कटे	28	48	रहिमन इक	0 १२
यदा मुश्तरी केन्द्र	24	48	रहिमन दानि	0 १६
यदा मुश्तरी पञ्ज०			रहिमन नीच	0 १३
यदा याप्तिखाने	१३	३५	रहिमन याच	0 १३
यदा सम्शलेटस्तृ०	4	३४	रासइचेद्दोस्त०	90 80
यदा सम्शलेटः स्मर	9	३४	रासः स्थितो यदा	36 86
यदा सम्शलेटो भवे०	20	३४	रासो बादशाह	94 86
यदि भवति जला०	38	79	रियुजनपरि०	३२ ३८
यदि भवति जला०		३८	रूपं रूपविव०	0 78
यदि भवति मिरीखो		३७	लग्नगः सम्श	३ ३३
यदि भवति मिरीख॰		३७	वदअक्लो मृत्फिकरः	١٥٥ ٧٧
यदि भवति मिरीखः		३९	वस कुसङ्गः चाहत	0 99
यद् यात्रया व्याप०		२१	बहति महति	0 28
यद्वदन्ति चप०		१४	वाहोल्लेखितवैरि	४ ६४
यस्मिन् भावे		86	विकृति नैव	0 १६
याचना हि पुरु०		१३	विगतघननिशीथे	0 28
यापतखाने भवे०		86	विद्वन्मण्डलकल्प	१ ७४
यारोनः कम्सहवद्		88	वीरश्रीजहगीर	4 60
यावागो बद्हालः		84	वीराखण्डल खान	१२ ७८
येनाराति-तमिस्र		६५	व्ययालये कम०	२६ ३७
यो युद्धे जातमानः		७५	शाके क्ष्माग्नितिथौ	१३ ७९
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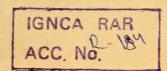
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